THE Numb. 172

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, November 9, to Friday, November 16, 1739.

BARBADOS, Auguſt 30.

The following PETITION, *ſign'd by a conſiderable Number of Merchants and other Inhabitants of this Iſland, was preſented,* Auguſt *the* 24*th, to his Honour the PRESIDENT.*

To the Honourable JAMES DOTTIN, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief, of this and all other His Majeſty's Caribbee Iſlands, lying and being to Windward of *Guardaloope*.

The Petition of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Barbados,

Sheweth,

THAT divers People of the *Hebrew* Nation, by Virtue of Patents of Denization from His preſent Majeſty and his Royal Predeceſſors, Kings and Queens of *Great Britain*, have been enabled to traffick in his Majeſty's Colonies, and have had the Protection and Benefit ariſing therefrom, in Common with His Majeſty's Liege People and true born Subjects of theſe Realms.

That theſe People called *Jews* now diſperſed over the Face of the Earth, no leſs odious for their Contempt of thoſe Divine Laws communicated to them by *Moſes*, than for that horrid Act, in Crucifying the Author of our Redemption, the *Meſſiah*, whom they vainly look'd for to reſtore them to their Temporal Kingdom, have, in none of His Majeſty's Colonies, obtained ſuch a Footing, nor arriv'd to ſo much Power and Riches, as in this Iſland.

That under the Umbrage of thoſe enfranchiz'd *Jews*, great Numbers of Aliens, Runagadoes from the *Spaniſh*, *Portugueze*, and *Dutch* Colonies, have crept into this Iſland; and many Years ago, built themſelves a Synagogue, where they were indulg'd with a Reader, and the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and liv'd quietly among themſelves: Nor did they give Offence to the Government, or the Chriſtian Inhabitants. But their Pride and Ambition, increaſing with their Wealth and Numbers, they got into Party Diſputes amongſt themſelves; and one Half of them contrary to the Inclination of the other, introduc'd one *Abraham Gabe Tverdro*, a Runagado, diſtinguiſh'd amongſt them by the Degree of a *Rabbi*, was, tho' turn'd out of *Surinam*, for his rigid ſevere Diſcipline, in excommunicating ſome of the *Jewiſh* Reſidents there, for not complying with his modern Tenets, and in a clandeſtine deceitful Manner, the *Rabbinites* of this Iſland, obtained your Honour's Permiſſion for his reſiding here during Pleaſure; and he hath not only often ſince publickly preach'd and expounded the *Jewiſh* Laws and Ceremonies; but hath alſo formed an Accademy, or higher School, for improving their Youth in the Doctrines and obſcure Points of the *Talmud*, and their *Oral* Law, whereby great Numbers of *Jews* from Foreign Parts are invited here for Inſtruction; and *Bridge-Town*, the Capitol of *Barbados*, is now become a Seminary of *Jews*.

It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſeveral Tenets of the *Jewiſh* Rabbins and Doctors from their own Books, particularly their *Babylonian Talmud*; Tenets deſtructive to Human Society, and moſt dangerous to Chriſtianity; in themſelves blaſphemous, and derogatory to the Divine Attributes: But by their *Oral* Law, or certain Tenets, traditionally or ſucceſſively delivered and tranſmitted down to Poſterity, which they politically avoid being reduc'd into Writing.

They are not only prohibited, as your Petitioners are informed, from giving Aid or Aſſiſtance of any Nature to Chriſtians, but it is even reckon'd amongſt them a meritorious Act, by whatſoever Way or Means, to deſtroy a Chriſtian Body, Member, Life, or Eſtate; ſo far have they degenerated in their Principles and Morals from the Divine Laws delivered to *Moſes* on Mount *Sinai*, that they are become not only the Laughing Stock of the Heathens, whoſe Golden Rule it is, *to do as they would be done by*; but they have render'd themſelves obnoxious to Chriſtian Government and the Laws of Nations: And were it not for the Stroke or Puniſhment that attends the Perpetration of their wicked Principles, Chriſtians, whilſt intermixt with them, would have no Security for their Lives or Eſtates.

That our Foreſathers being well apprized of thoſe Judaical Tenets, and wiſely conſidering the common Oath taken on the Five Books of *Moſes*, could be no Reſtraint on their Conſciences, or force from them the Truth, when call'd upon to give Evidence in Courts of Judicatory, did therefore compoſe an Oath, whereby they ſwore, by the Name of *ADONIJAH*, God of their Fathers, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, and *Jacob*, and by the Ten Commandments, which bore with it great Reverence; and your Petitioners are informed they take it among themſelves, when they give their Teſtimony in private Controverſies of their own: And tho' this Oath was put upon Record in the ſeveral Courts of Judicature in this Iſland, yet has it become obſolete, and even lately rejected, when inſiſted upon to be taken by them in a Court of Juſtice.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive, 'twould be impertinent to trouble your Honour, ſo converſant in our Misfortunes, with a Detail of the Cauſes of the gradual Decay of Trade in the Iſland, or the Decreaſe of its Chriſtian Inhabitants: But your Petitioners moſt humbly crave your Attention to a few Points wherein they apprehend themſelves very much aggrieved, and which they are adviſed is in your Honour's Power to redreſs.

That heretofore, while the *Jews* were Servants to the Chriſtians, or Retailers of their Goods only, Trade flouriſh'd, and Chriſtian People were induced to come here as the Mart of Trade; but by the Increaſe of the *Jews*, who have ever been able to underſell all others, the Chriſtians have been obliged to leave this Iſland, and betake themſelves to ſome other Colony where the *Jews* had no Footing. And your Petitioners crave Leave to aſſign the Reaſons that occur to them, why the *Jews* are thus able to underſell the Chriſtians.

1ſt. For that as the *Jews* are reſtrain'd by no Principle of Conſcience from buying and receiving Goods ſtolen from Chriſtians, but on the contrary think it meritorious to defraud and rob them, ſo are they artful enough in dealing with Negros, whoſe Evidence they know to be of no Force to bring them to condign Puniſhment; by which Means, they ſell to the Inhabitants for one Shilling, what perhaps a Chriſtian Shop keeper could not afford to ſell for two; and by the Familiarity and Correſpondence they contract with the Slaves that carry away the Goods, they plunder the Purchaſer of ten Times the Value: And of this your Petitioners doubt not to give many Inſtances, if required.

2dly,

2dly. For that long Experience tells, us that no ſooner a *Jew* ſets up in Buſineſs, but he confeſſes a Judgment to ſome truſty Friend of his own Nation, to be kept as a Reſerve, and to be put upon Record when Neceſſity requires it, to protect his Effects in caſe of an Elopement from his Chriſtian Creditors; who are great Sufferers by ſuch Practices, as may be ſeen daily in our Courts of Judicature: Nor is it poſſible to detect the Fraud, while the *Jews* are ſworn in the uſual Way, on the Five Books of *Moſes*, ſo much viciated, nay altogether defaced by their *Talmudiſts*, which is held by them in the utmoſt Contempt, eſpecially when bound up and in Company with the Holy Evangeliſts, which they ſo much ridicule.

3dly. For that the Chriſtian Merchants and Shopkeepers, as well in Honour to the Government, as to keep up and be conformable to the *Britiſh* Faſhions and Cuſtoms, are at more Expence in their Families, Education of their Children, and Equipage, than the *Jews*, who are naturally covetous and niggardly. Frugality is indeed highly commendable; but no leſs is Avarice deteſtable.

That your Petitioners can afford many other Reaſons, why the *Jews* increaſe in Number and Riches, and the Chriſtians daily decreaſe; but leſt they ſhould encroach too much on your Honour's Patience, they will conclude with a few late Inſtances of the Inſolence of the *Jews* towards the Chriſtians: Such as,

1ſt. One of the *Rabbinites*, who was inſtrumental in introducing their Teacher here, and was at great Expence in fitting him out, and allows him a large Yearly Penſion, had the Aſſurance to conteſt, before your Honour in Council, his Proportion of the Publick Tax aſſeſs'd by the Veſtry of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh. Thus they plead Poverty, when their Quota is demanded for the Service of the Publick; but when they are to ſupport the Dignity of their *Rabbi*, their Coffers are laid open to his Service.

2dly. The *Jews* confiding in their Numbers, do now daily attack, aſſault, and beat the Chriſtians; whereas formerly, while leſs in Number, they behav'd with Humility. Nor are your Petitioners at a Loſs for many Inſtances of this Nature, and particularly of their daring Inſolence to a Stranger * here; a Gentleman of a diſtinguiſh'd Family, ſprung from that great Prelate to whom we owe the Hiſtory of the Reformation, and who, it is well known, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in bringing about the Revolution, and afterwards in eſtabliſhing the preſent Royal Family on the Throne of theſe Realms, whereon depend the Safety of our Lives and Properties. But as that Gentleman is taking his Remedy at Law, your Petitioners will not ſo far interfere, as to anticipate or obſtruct the due Courſe of Juſtice.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive they have given Inſtances ſufficient to convince your Honour that the Practices of the *Jews* are agreeable to their Tenets herebefore taken Notice of. And inaſmuch, as the War with *Spain* is again renewed, and that it is dangerous to the Community to have Aliens harboured among us, eſpecially in thoſe whom we can have no Confidence, your Petitioners moſt humbly pray your Honour to order ſome judicious Perſon or Perſons, ſuch as your Honour ſhall think proper, to call before him or them the People of the *Hebrew* Nation, called *Jews*, reſiding in this Iſland, who are to bring with them the Patents of Denization, or other Proofs of their being natural born Subjects of *Great-Britain*; to the End, the enfranchiſed *Jews* may be ſeparated from the Aliens; and that the latter, when diſtinguiſh'd, may be dealt with according to Law. And if Need be, that you will recommend to the Conſideration of the Members of His Majeſty's Council and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, the other Grievances herein before ſet forth; ſo that a Law may be made for the further Security of the Chriſtians from the great Increaſe of the *Jews*, and for preventing them from dealing with Negros. And that your Honour will grant your Petitioners ſuch other Relief, as the Nature of their Caſe doth require.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

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* *An Impoſtor, who has the Impudence to call himſelf* Burnet.

STOCKHOLM, June 24. *O. S.*

THE Court has receiv'd, with as much Surprize, as Diſſatisfaction, an Account, that the Baron de Sinclair, a Swediſh Officer, who about five Months ago had been ſent by this Court to execute a Commiſſion at Conſtantinople, in the Beginning of June, and ſet out from thence with a French Merchant, and took the Road to Poland. From Kaminieck, quite through the Poliſh Territories, he was conſtantly purſu'd by ſome Soldiers 'til he came into Sileſia, where they overtook him, and demanded the Papers that he had with him; with which the Baron refus'd to comply, and undertook to defend himſelf; but he ſoon was killed by the many Wounds received from their Sabres and Swords. They afterwards carried off his Papers. It's reported by ſome, that there was nothing of Importance among them, but a Treaty of Commerce between Sweden and the Porte. Others pretend, that there were Papers of the utmoſt Conſequence. The French Merchant, who was Witneſs of this Tragedy, proceeded on his Journey without Interruption. This Act of Violence makes a great Noiſe, for which the Court is reſolv'd to procure itſelf Satisfaction.

From the Paris A la-main, July 4.

Our laſt Letters from Naples tell us, that their new King has ordered his Men of War (Row-Galleys we ſuppoſe they mean) to be equipp'd with all Expedition, to join the Spaniſh Fleet that is to obſerve the Motions of the Britiſh Squadron. 'Tis thought, if Admiral Haddock has Orders to make an Attempt, they'll take Care to follow him, as Curr-Dogs do Maſtiffs, at a great Diſtance.

Petersburg, July 23. The Perſian Ambaſſadors give out, that Schach Nadir purſues his Victories with ſuch Rapidity in India, that he is in a fair Way of dethroning the Great Mogul.

Vienna, Aug. 1. There is no exact Liſt yet publiſh'd of the Slain and Wounded at the Battle of Crotzka, which was, perhaps, the moſt extraordinary that ever happened; during which Time, as well as that of the March, neither the Horſes nor Troops had any Refreſhment. The Infidels, either thro' Ignorance or Incapacity, gave our Troops no Diſturbance in their Retreat. It's certain, the Enemy's Loſs was very conſiderable, Heaps of dead Bodies being ſeen among them.

This Day the Court received an Expreſs from Mr. de Succow, Governor of Belgrade, with Advice, that Count Wallis, after having thrown twelve Battalions into that Place, had paſſed the Danube the 26th, without the leaſt Difficulty, and encamped the next Day upon the Temes, in the Bannat of Temeſwaer. The 27th, in the Morning, the Ottoman Army came and encamped in the Lines of Belgrade, which Place is entirely inveſted by Land. General Wallis therefore acted very prudently in paſſing the Danube, being thereby in a Condition of hindering the Turks from attacking it on the Side of the River. Tho' there are but few Troops along the Sava, yet the Enemy cannot ſafely paſs that River, the Foot of Ratiſcha, and Town of Sabucz, hindering them. It will be even difficult to beſiege Belgrade with Succeſs, if theſe two Poſts be not firſt taken, both of which are in a good State of Defence, and the Officers that command there, being reſolved to defend them to the laſt Extremity. The Garriſon of Belgrade conſiſts at preſent of 10,000 Men, and by the Situation of the Imperial Army, may be reinforced whenever there ſhall be Occaſion. They write from Tranſilvania, that a Colonel in the Ruſſian Service, had brought Prince Lobknowitz, the News that a Column of Count Munich's Army had paſſed the Dnieſter, and was entered into Moldavia.

Vienna, Aug. 5. Laſt Night an Eſtafere arrived here with Letters from Marſhal Wallis, wherein he acquaints this Court, that having certain Intelligence of a Body of 50,000 Turks being encamp'd at Panchova, he had, on the 29th paſt, come to a Reſolution to diſlodge them; and having the next Day marched toward the Enemy, they came out of their Camp, drew up in two Lines, after the European Manner, and engaging with great Fury, made an Opening in the Imperial Line; which, however,

ev er, being immediately clos'd, he routed them entirely, with ſmall Loſs of Men on his Side, and of one Officer only. As it is difficult at all Times to know the Number of the Dead and Wounded on the Part of the Turks, it is only added, that Half at leaſt of their Camp was taken; and that it was owing to a violent Storm, that he could not purſue them with the uſual Advantage on ſuch Occaſions. Theſe Letters further add, that the Grand Vizir had ſummoned the Governor of Belgrade, and actually opened the Siege in the Turkiſh Manner.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, Aug. 7.

The Marquis de la Mina having repreſented at this Court, that as the King of Great Britain had ſent Orders to his Squadron which is at Gibraltar, to poſt itſelf near the Bay of Cadiz, and had reſolved to re-inforce that Squadron; ſuch Diſpoſitions could not but make the Spaniſh Nation uneaſy, eſpecially at this Juncture, when the Aſſogues, and other Ships employed in the Commerce of the Indies, were expected to arrive; the King of Spain therefore hop'd, that as Things were circumſtanced, the King would not refuſe to fulfil the Condition of the Treaties between the two Crowns. It's aſſured, that the King having deliberated in Council upon this Subject, his Majeſty reſolved to uſe freſh Endeavours to prevent an open War between Great Britain and Spain; and in caſe his Efforts ſhould prove ineffectual, to perform what his Engagements require of him. It's added, That the King's Miniſters have ſignified, that his Majeſty could not help purſuing this Conduct, as well on Account of the Intereſt of the Spaniſh Nation, as for the Sake of that of his own Subjects, and of the other Nations of Europe, who are intereſted in the Commerce from New Spain.

Belgrade, Auguſt 12. The Enemy continues firing from their Batteries; and tho' they have not yet open'd Trenches, make Preparations of Scaling Ladders, of Sacks fill'd with Wool, and Bags of Sand, as if they deſign'd to make an Aſſault. An Armenian, who has ſtole hither from the Enemy's Camp, reports, that according to the common Rumour there, their Army conſiſts of 100,000 Men, their Artillery of 100 Pieces of ſmall Cannon, 22 Demi Culverines, 30 large Mortars, and ſeveral Haubitzes: That our Artillery has done great Damage to their Batteries, and render'd uſeleſs five of their Cannon, and as many of their Mortars: That Baſhaw Ali was expected at the Camp with a Re inforcement of ſeveral Thouſand Men from Boſnia, after whoſe Arrival, 'twas talk'd, the firſt Aſſault would be made. By other Intelligence we learn, That the great Scarcity of Proviſions and Forrage in the Turkiſh Camp, occaſions frequent Deſertions of Numbers of Men from thence: That by this Scarcity, the Grand Vizir perceives he cannot lie long before the Place; and the Janiſſaries being very clamorous for an Aſſault, he probably may be induc'd to venture one. On our Part, all proper Diſpoſitions are making for a vigorous Defence; our Garriſon conſiſts of 12,000 Men; we have 13,000 Quintals of Powder, 500 Braſs Cannon, 150 Mortars, 8000 Bombs, and Bullets proportionable to the Powder; and we ſhall be under no Dread, as long as we can keep up a Communication with Semlin.

Extract of a private Letter from Vienna, Aug. 20.

It is now very evident, from many Circumſtances, that the Ottoman Porte has but little Inclination towards Peace. The late Succeſſes of the Turks have render'd them altogether untractable, which they were not before obtaining them; ſo that had France then uſed her Intereſt and Influence at the Porte, a Peace might then have been had upon reaſonable Terms; but it is too plain ſhe aim'd at nothing ſo much as to ſee the Power of the Emperor ſufficiently enfeebled, and therefore, it is believed, ſecretly inſtigated the Turks to carry on the War, while at the ſame Time, ſhe put on the Appearance of being a Mediatrix for Peace.

Letters from Conſtantinople, ſome of which it is ſaid were wrote by the Marques de Villeneuve, ſay, that the Porte is ſo highly irritated at the free Paſſage of the Ruſſians through the Territories of Poland, that there is ſome Reaſon to apprehend, that the Turks, after having gained a few more Advantages over the Imperialiſts, will revenge themſelves on the Poles.

LONDON, July 2.

Laſt Wedneſday they began to cut out Lines on Blackheath, in order to form a Camp for 14,000 Men, to be landed in the Weſtern Ports. The ſeven Regiments of Foot from Ireland are ordered to march to that Camp as faſt as they arrive.

We hear that 400 Men are to be draughted out of the marching Regiments on this Eſtabliſhment, in order to re inforce the Garriſon of Port-Mahon.

The Foot Guards are order'd to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to appear at the Alarm Poſt at an Hour's Warning.

The South Sea Company have ſent home for their Effects in Mexico, which amounts to a very conſiderable Sum.

July 14. We have Advice from Copenhagen, that Mr. Titley, the Britiſh Miniſter there, has deſired that Court to give Orders that the Succours agreed to be furniſh'd to His Majeſty, may be in Readineſs to be ſent away as ſoon as they are call'd for.

The South Sea Company has on board the Kingſale Man of War, lately arrived from Jamaica, upwards of one Million and Half of Pieces of Eight, from Porto Bello.

July 19. Private Letters by Yeſterday's French Mail adviſe, that the Ship on board of which the Marquis de Antin hoiſted his Flag, was run aſhore off Stockholm, and ſaid to be loſt.

We hear that Orders have been given, that no European Goods be ſhipped on board any Foreign Veſſels bound for Spain, that have their Embargo taken off.

We hear that Orders have been received on board the Men of War in the Downs, not to ſuffer any French Veſſels or Boats (commonly called fiſhing Boats) to paſs by, or to fiſh on any of the Engliſh Coaſts in Kent, Suſſex, &c. and in caſe they attempt to paſs, to fire and deſtroy them.

On Tueſday a great Number of Recruits for the Regiments at Gibraltar, were put on board a Sloop bound for that Place.

And Yeſterday a great Number went from the Savoy for the Regiments at Port-Mahon, Georgia, and the Weſt-Indies.

Sir Robert Walpole is greatly indiſpoſed in Norfolk.

July 24. They write from Paris, that the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador there, having demanded of the French Miniſtry to explain themſelves concerning the Part which the King their Miniſter will act, in caſe the Court of Great-Britain and Madrid come to a Rupture; the following Anſwer was made to his Excellency: "The King will behave on that Occaſion, "according to his uſual Prudence; his Majeſty will conſult the Treaties, in order to ſee what they require of "him; he will take particular Care that Trade ſhall "not ſuffer by a Rupture: In fine, he will behave in "a Manner that will manifeſt to the two Powers the "Purity of his Intentions."

From the Political State for July, 1739.

The following Clauſes are in the Act to prevent deceitful and unlawful Gaming.

The Perſon that keeps a Houſe, or other Place to game in, incurs the Penalty of 200l. Half to the Proſecutor, and Half to the Poor of the Pariſh, except in the City of Bath, where the Half of the Fine goes to the Poor of the Hoſpital.

Lotteries, Sales, Shares in Houſes to be determin'd by Lottery, Raffle, &c. are under this Act; the Lands, Houſes, &c. forfeited.

All Perſons gaming in the Places aboveſaid, or Adventurers in Lotteries, forfeit 50l.

The Games forbid by the Act, as unlawful to be play'd, are Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Baſſet, Hazzard, except in His Majeſty's Palaces.

Juſtices

Juſtices of the Peace refuſing to act, and convict Perſons on this Act, forfeit 10 l.

London, Aug. 1. The Duke, the Succeſs, and Eleanor Fireſhips, are to ſerve in Sir John Norris's Squadron in the Channel.

They work Night and Day in the Tower, in delivering Ammunition and Stores for the Service of the Fleet and Army.

Yeſterday ſome hundred Bags of Saltpetre were ſhip'd at the Tower for His Majeſty's Uſe, to be carry'd up the River to Guilford Powder Mill; which, with ſeveral others, are to work without ceaſing, to ſupply the Magazines with large Quantities of Powder.

Aug. 6. It's currently reported, That Admiral Haddock has taken the Advice Boat bound from Cadiz to the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, which it's ſaid carry'd Inſtructions to the Admiral of the Galleons, how to behave in the preſent Poſture of Affairs; by ſeizing the ſaid Packet, great Diſcoveries have been made.

New-York, Octob. 22. We hear from the Townſhip of Marble, in the County of Ulſter, That a blind Man of between 70 and 80 Years, was married to a handſome young Woman of about 20 Years.

Charleſtown, in *South Carolina, October* 15.

Near 3 Weeks ago, His Majeſty's Ship the Squirrel, Capt. Warren, Commander, together with His Majeſty's Sloop the Spence, commanded by Capt. Lawes, ſailed from this Port to the Southward, in Queſt of the Spaniards; and having met with a Spaniſh Veſſel of St. Auguſtine, ſhe was brought into this Harbour on Monday the 24th of September laſt by the ſaid Capt. Lawes, as a lawful Prize, purſuant to His Majeſty's late Orders and Inſtructions.

WILLIAMSBURG, Novem. 16.

By a private Letter from *Charleſtown*, dated *Oct.* 13. we have Advice, That they have had a mortal Diſtemper amongſt them, which has carry'd off great Numbers of People; inſomuch, that the Bell which was almoſt perpetually Tolling for dead Perſons, was ordered to be kept ſilent, for fear of dejecting the People. ----- That there was, however, the fineſt Proſpect in that Province of a Crop of Rice, that ever was known; and that it was believ'd there would be 100,000 Barrels of it made this Year.

That His Majeſty's Ships, the *Phœnix*, *Squirrel*, *Hawk*, and *Spence* were there; and preparing with the utmoſt Expedition to ſail on a Cruiſe againſt the *Spaniards*. That the *Spaniards* which were taken by His Majeſty's Ship *Spence*, had inform'd them, that the Vice-roy of *Mexico*, was at St. *Auguſtine*; occaſion'd by his Ship's being caſt away near that Place: That he had bought a Sloop at St. *Auguſtine*, and 'twas expected he would ſail from thence in a few Days, with 80,000 Pieces of Eight, which he brought there with him: And that it was hop'd at *Carolina*, That Prize would fall into the Hands of the *Seaford* or *Tartar* Man of War, which are out on a Cruiſe.

On *Friday* Night laſt died at his Houſe at *James-Town*, in the Seventy Firſt Year of his Age, Mr. *Edward Jaquelin*; who was formerly a Repreſentative in Aſſembly for *James Town*, and has been many Years a Juſtice of Peace of *James-City* County; a Gentleman of very good Senſe, and endow'd with many excellent and valuable Qualities; which his Relations, Neighbours, and Acquaintance, have with Pleaſure experienced, and now as greatly lament the Loſs of him. His Corpſe was Yeſterday interr'd in a very decent Manner, in the Church-yard at *James-Town*, accompany'd to the Grave by a great Number of Perſons, many of whom teſtify'd how deeply they were affected with the Loſs of ſo valuable a Friend.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STolen or Stray'd from Shirly, in Charles City, about the Beginning of September laſt, a well grown, large, Three Year old, black Colt, near 14 Hands and a Half high, a large Star in his Forehead, branded with the Letters IC on the near Buttock, ſhort dock'd, his Tail rather ragged than ſwitch, and one of his hind Feet white; he is ſuppos'd to be gone to ſome Part of Pamunkey, in his Way to Rappahanock. Whoever brings the ſaid Colt to me at Shirly aforeſaid, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward; but if ſtolen, any Perſon diſcovering the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, paid by John Carter.

STolen or Stray'd from the Subſcriber, in Williamſburg, on the Fifth of this Inſtant, two large bay Geldings: The one a bright bay Horſe, branded on the near Buttock thus 8, and paces very well a right New-York Pace. The other is a large dark bay Horſe; his Mane has been trimmed to a roach Mane, but is now grown pretty long, ſo that it begins to hang down; he is branded on the near Buttock I S. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward for each, paid by John Mundell.

ON Saturday laſt was committed to James City County Goal, a Man, of a middle Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a Sandy Complexion; has the Scar of a large Cut on one of his Heals, and another on his Hand; he is mark'd with Gunpowder on both his Hands with 4 Dots, and a Croſs in the Middle; he is pitted with the Small-Pox, and goes by the Name of Francis Murphey, *alias* Charles Roberts He has no Paſs, nor Certificate of his Freedom, and gives but a ſlender Account of himſelf; and is therefore committed to the ſaid Priſon as a Runaway. Of which this Public Notice is given, that if he is a Servant, his Maſter may know where to find him; or if otherwiſe, that he may be diſcharg'd, according to Law.

WHEREAS, on Wedneſday Night the 17th of October, one James Smith, a well ſet Man, of middle Stature, a ruddy Complexion, pitted with the Small-Pox, freckled in the Face and Hands, with ſhort ſandy colour'd Hair, wearing a Cap under his Hat, aged about 40 Years, did deſert his Majeſty's Ship Hector, under my Command: This is therefore to give Notice, that whoſoever will ſecure and bring the ſaid James Smith to the ſaid Ship, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward for his Trouble: Or if the ſaid Smith will forthwith return to his Duty on board the Hector, he ſhall be excus'd. Given under my Hand, on board His Majeſty's Ship Hector, in Elizabeth River, the 24th of October, 1739. Yelverton Peyton.

N. B. The ſaid Smith is a married Man, and lives in Iſle of Wight County, near Pagan Creek.

THE Subſcriber hath Occaſion of a ſober Perſon, of good Capacity, to keep an Ordinary at Princeſs-Anne Court-houſe, and would give good Wages to a Perſon well recommended; or will let the Houſe on reaſonable Terms, to ſuch Perſon as ſhall be capable of keeping it in a reputable Manner. Any Perſon inclinable to take Wages for keeping, or will rent the ſaid Ordinary, can be no otherway ſatisfied of the pleaſant Situation of the Place and other Advantages attending it, than by coming to me Anthony Walke.

WARNER'S ALMANACK, for the Year 1740. Shewing the Time of Sun-Riſing and Setting, Length of Days, New and Full Moon, Eclipſes, Fixt and Moveable Feaſts, Seven Stars Riſing and Setting, Weather, Days of the ſeveral Courts, &c. Printed, and Sold by W. Parks, at a Bit a Piece, or 5 s. per Dozen.

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